

Lesson Plan

NEUROHEADWAY

Neuroscience Into Education

SPANISH Integration

Week 1: Sounds and Phonics

00:10	<u>Practical 1: Alphabet</u> The Spanish alphabet in Spanish is called "<i>abecedario</i>." It's best to break these letters down into chunks of 5 letters at a time. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ETTbYv212gA Practical Application with Photography: - Find natural letters around the classroom (working in pairs) and photograph them in: Rule of Thirds, Lead Lines and Blocking In.
00:20	<u>Practical 2: Vowels and their pronunciation</u> A ...Close to "ah." O ...Close to "oh" U ...Close to the "oo" in food, but shorter Careful ☺ E ... This sound does not exist exactly in English. Close to "eh." I...Close to "ee", but short. Practical Application with Photography: - Find objects around the classroom (working in pairs) and photograph together, however each object must be harmonious with one another.
00:30	<u>Practical 3: All About me</u> <u>Greetings</u> - Hola – hello - Adiós – goodbye - Buenos días – good morning - Buenas tardes – good afternoon - Buenas noches – good night - Cómo estás? – How are you? - Estoy bien – I am good

	- por favour – please Practical Application with Photography: - Allow pupils to work in groups of 3 or 4 and get them to photograph each other using different shots lists (i.e wide shot, over the shoulder shot, close up, profile shot, etc).
--	--

00:55	<u>Practical 4: Introducing yourself</u> - Cómo te llamas? – What is your name? - Me llamo Juan – My name is Juan. Practical Application with Photography: - Allow pupils to work in groups of 3 or 4 and get them to photograph each other using different techniques learnt in the class (i.e Rule of Thirds, Golden Means, Leading Lines).
1 hour	Evaluation of what we've learnt so far.

Week 2 and 3: Families

Describing People

Él/Ella es... - He/She is... (Ya soy... - I am...)

un niño – a boy

una niña – a girl

alto(a) – tall

bajo(a) – short

grande – big

Él/Ella tiene... - He/she has...

el pelo rubio/moreno/castaño – blond/black/brown hair

los ojos azules/verdes/castaños – blue/green/brown eyes

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primarylanguages/spanish/families/describing_people/

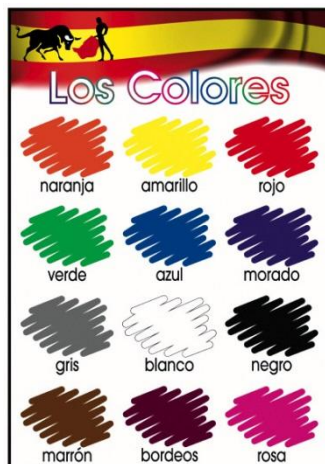
Numbers



<http://www.spanishtown.ca/spanishforkids/grade1/monthlyvocabulary/month1activities/audio-numeros-0-10.htm#.V9lFXvkrKM8>

Cuántos años tienes? – How old are you?
Yo tengo seis años? - I am six years old.

Colours



naranja – orange
Amarillo – yellow
rojo – red
verde – green
azul - blue
morado – purple
gris – grey
blanco – white
negro – black
marrón – brown
bordeos – wine
rosa - pink

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primarylanguages/spanish/families/colours/>

00:01	Describing people padre – father madre – mother hermano – brother hermana – sister abuela – grandmother abuelo – grandfather tía – aunt tío – uncle http://www.spanishtown.ca/spanishforkids/grade1/monthlyvocabulary/month4activities/audio-family.htm#.V9IPKvkrKM8
00:15	Pets Él/Ella tiene... - He/she has... cat – el gato bird – el pájaro dog – el perro fish – el pez frog – la rana hamster – el hámster horse – el caballo lizard – la lagartija mouse – el ratón rabbit – el conejo snake – la culebra turtle – la tortuga https://www.rocketlanguages.com/spanish/learn/animals-in-spanish/
00:25	Describing your pet Es... - It is... gris – grey bordeos – wine negro – black pequeño – small grande – big Viejo/vieja – old joven – young feo/fea – ugly rápido/rápida – fast lento/lenta – slow fuerte – strong gracioso – funny

	tranquilo/tranquila – quiet http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primarylanguages/spanish/families/describing_your_pets/
00:40	Clothes – la ropa Yo llevo – I wear Él/Ella lleva – He/She wears un jersey – a jumper una camisa – a shirt una camiseta – a t-shirt un sombrero – a hat un abrigo – a coat una falda – a skirt una bufanda – a scarf unos pantalones – trousers unos pantalones cortos – shorts unos zapatos – shoes unos guantes – gloves unas botas – boots unas gafas de sol – sunglasses http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primarylanguages/spanish/families/clothes/

Week 4: My calendar

00:01	Days – el día
-------	----------------------

	Monday – lunes Tuesday – martes Wednesday – miércoles Thursday – jueves Friday – viernes Saturday – sábado Sunday – domingo https://www.speaklanguages.com/spanish/vocab/days-of-the-week Qué día es hoy? – What day is today? Hoy es... - Today is... http://www.spanishdict.com/translate/today%20is%20monday
00:15	Months January – enero February – febrero March – marzo April – abril May – mayo June – junio July – julio August – agosto September – septiembre October – octubre November – noviembre December – diciembre http://www.spanishtown.ca/spanishforkids/grade1/monthlyvocabulary/month2activities/audio-meses.htm#.V9lf0_krKM8
00:30	Celebrations New Year's day – Día de Año Nuevo Valentine's Day – Día de San Valentín Easter – Pascua Halloween – Noche de brujas Christmas – Navidad http://www.123teachme.com/learn_spanish/spanish_for_kids_8
00:40	Dates The first day of the month it can be written as "uno" ("one"), "el primer día" or "el primero," meaning "the first day" or "the first," respectively. Note that the other days of the month are simply referred to by their cardinal numbers. "Two" is "dos." "Three" is "tres." "Four" is "cuatro."

	"Five" is "cinco." "Six" is "seis." "Seven" is "siete." "Eight" is "ocho." "Nine" is "nueve." "Ten" is "diez." "Eleven" is "once." "Twelve" is "doce." "Thirteen" is "trece." "Fourteen" is "catorce." "Fifteen" is "quince." "Sixteen" is "dieciséis." Note that for the 16, 17, 18 and 19 numbers, the word is formed by combining "diez y seis" ("ten and six"--> Sixteen), "diez y siete", "diez y ocho" and "diez y nueve". "Seventeen" is "diecisiete." "Eighteen" is "dieciocho." "Nineteen" is "diecinueve." "Twenty" is "veinte." Note that for the remainder of the 20s, the word is formed by combining "veinte" with the respective term for the second numerical value. The ending "e" from "veinte" is dropped and replaced with an "i." As such, the remaining 20s are "veintiuno," "veintidos," "veintitrés," "veinticuatro," "veinticinco," "veintiséis," "veintisiete," "veintiocho," and "veintinueve." "Thirty" is "treinta." "Thirty-one" is "treinta y uno." Cuál es la fecha de hoy? – What is the day today? Hoy es el... - Today is... Hoy es el + date + de + month <i>(e.g. Hoy es el 2 de enero)</i> Birthday – Cumpleaños Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? – When is your birthday? Mi cumpleaños es en... - My birthday is in...
--	---

Week 5: Culture

00:01	Fact Files
-------	-------------------

	El idioma es el español. - The language is Spanish. Tiene fronteras con Portugal, Francia y Andorra. - It has borders with Portugal, France and Andorra. La capital de España es Madrid. - The capital city of Spain is Madrid. Hay 17 autonomías. - There are 17 autonomies. (Autonomies are like counties but much bigger! Catalonia and Galicia are two well-known autonomies.) España tiene una monarquía. - Spain has a monarchy. La moneda es el euro. - The currency is the Euro. La bandera tiene tres rayas horizontales – rojo, amarillo, rojo. -The flag has 3 horizontal stripes – red, yellow, red. http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primarylanguages/spanish/culture_and_places/
00:10	Spanish Speaking World http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primarylanguages/spanish/culture_and_places/spanish speaking world/
00:20	Culture Spanish is also called el castellano. el idioma - the language some parts of Spain have their own language which can be very different. Spain is <i>un país católico</i> (a Catholic country). This means there are many Catholic festivals celebrated throughout the year. <i>La corrida de toros</i> (Bullfighting) has a long tradition in Spain. <i>El matador</i> (bullfighter) fights a bull in the bullfighting arena, waving his cape to confuse the bull. Some people think this is an art, some think it's cruel to the animal. What do you think? La Sagrada Familia is a huge church in the city of Barcelona. It does not look like most churches and some people say it looks like an ant's nest or even a very big sand castle! One strange thing is that while many people like to go and see La Sagrada Familia, it's still not finished. It started being built in 1882 and may not be finished before 2024! http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primarylanguages/spanish/culture_and_places/culture/
00:30	Music and dance la música - the music la canción - the song el instrumento musical - musical instrument Qué tocas? – What do you play? Toco... - I play. la guitarra - the guitar el saxofón - the saxophone

	el piano - the piano la batería - the drums http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primarylanguages/spanish/things_to_do/musical_instruments/ la música pop - pop music la música rock - rock music el hip hop - hip hop la música electrónica - electronic music http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primarylanguages/spanish/culture_and_places/music_and_dance/ Qué música te gusta? – What kind of music do you like? Me gusta... - I like... Te gusta bailar? – Do you like to dance? Sí – Yes No – No
00:45	Art un artista - an artist el dibujo - the drawing una obra de arte - a work of art un pintor - a painter un retrato - a portrait un escultor - a sculptor una escultura - a sculpture http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primarylanguages/spanish/culture_and_places/art/
00:55	Festivals http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primarylanguages/spanish/culture_and_places/festivals/

00:01	Animals a tiger – en tigre an elephant – un elefante a snake – una serpiente a giraffe – una jirafa a bear – un oso a butterfly – una mariposa a horse – un caballo a chimpanzee – un chimpancé a cow – una vaca a rat – una rata a shark – un tiburón a dog – un perro a hippo – un hipopótamo a gorilla – un gorila http://www.e-spanyol.hu/en/vocabulary/words_animals.php
00:10	Continents and rivers the world - el mundo a continent - un continente Asia – Asia Australia – Australasia Europe – Europa America – América Africa – África rivers – los ríos http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primarylanguages/spanish/our_world/continents_rivers/
00:15	Habitants Donde vive el...? – Where does a ... live? El ... donde vive en ...? - ... lives at ...? la sabana - the savannah (not to be confused with sábana which is a sheet!!) el mar - the sea el bosque - the wood la montaña - the mountain
00:30	Seasons – la estación spring – la primavera summer – el verano fall – el otoño winter – el invierno

	http://www.spanishtown.ca/spanishforkids/grade1/monthlyvocabulary/month2activities/audiodio-estaciones.htm#.V9ltA krKM8 Me gusta... - I like...
00:40	Weather Qué tiempo hace? – What is the weather like? Hace buen tiempo. – The weather is good. Hace mal tiempo. – The weather is bad. Hace frío. – It is cold. Hace calor. – It is hot. Hace viento. – It is windy. Hace sol. – It is sunny. Está lloviendo. – It is raining. https://www.rocketlanguages.com/spanish/learn/weather-in-spanish/
00:50	Travel Adónde vas? – Where are you going? Yo voy a... - I'm going to... España – Spain Portugal – Portugal Francia – France Italia – Italy by train – en tren by aeroplane – en avión by boat – en barco http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primarylanguages/spanish/our_world/travel/
00:55	Solar System un planeta - a planet una estrella - a star Did you know that the Sun isn't un planeta (a planet), but una estrella(a star)? el Sol - the Sun la Tierra - the Earth la Luna - the Moon Mercurio - Mercury Saturno - Saturn Urano - Uranus Júpiter - Jupiter Neptuno - Neptune

	Venus - Venus Marte - Mars Plutón - Pluto
--	---